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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1987

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* At 6.5 percent, Utah's unemployment rate held steady during September 1987 marking the fourth straight month of joblessness at this level.

* Utah generated 8,500 new nonfarm jobs between September 1986 and September 1987—a 1.3 percent increase.

* Combined employment losses of 5,400 jobs in government and construction offset the strong to moderate growth in most other industrial sectors.

UNEMPLOYMENT MONOTONY

How monotonous. For the past four months, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has held steady at 6.5 percent. (The August rate, previously announced as 6.6 percent was revised downward.) Apart from the fact that it makes finding something new to say difficult, the uniformity of Utah's joblessness appears to be good news of a sort. Even though unemployment hasn't dropped, neither has it increased.

The State's recent labor market difficulties appear to have culminated in March 1987 when unemployment

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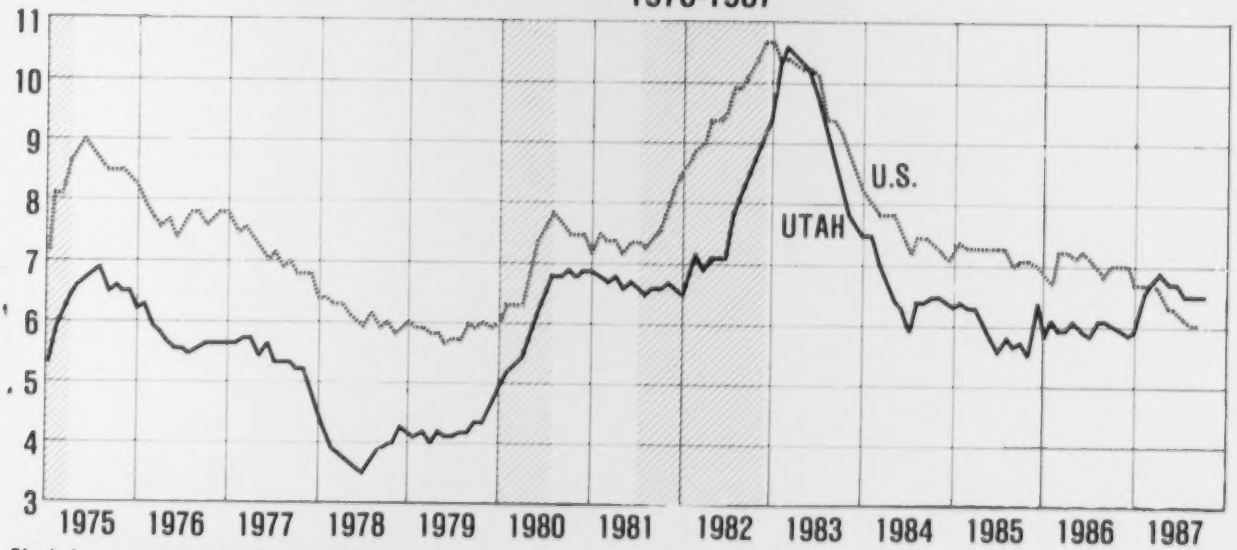
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

reached 6.9 percent. Of course, although the jobless rate currently falls four-tenths of a percentage point below the March peak, September's rate still measured one-half of a percentage point above the national average (August 1987). In fact, unemployment in Utah also registers one-half a point above last year's rate. In people terms, approximately 44,900 Utahns were out of work. That's an increase of more than 6 percent from a year ago.

SAME OLD STORY

Year-over growth in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs remained in the same territory. In September 1987, nonfarm employment totaled 651,100 jobs—up 1.3 percent (sound vaguely familiar?) from last year. That growth translates into a net increase of 8,500 new positions for the State's economy. Employment growth remains slow in spite of strong-to-moderate expansion in services, manufacturing, and mining. Why? Losses in construction and government have been sufficient to offset somewhat the rise in other areas.

GROWTH SECTORS

Here's a brief rundown of those major sectors showing job growth in comparison to September 1986. In absolute terms, the service industry still holds the job growth lead. Strikingly, this industry has generated 7,100 new jobs since last year. Mining employment is up 7 percent since last year—pushed by resumption of copper mining in the State (coal/oil/gas extraction employment is still in the negative range). In past months a job loser, manufacturing showed an overall gain of 2,800 jobs—more than retail trade. With space/defense-related employment up substantially from last year and steel manufacturing making a comeback in the State, even durable goods manufacturing generated a 2.4 percent year-to-year gain. Both finance/insurance/real estate and total trade showed growth in the 2 percent range when compared with September 1986 (2,900 and 700 jobs respectively).

JOB DETERIORATION

What about those industries with employment declines? Construction maintains the dubious distinction of having lost the most jobs on a year-to-year basis. Between September 1986 and September 1987, construction employment declined by 5,100 jobs—almost 15 percent. Overbuilding (residential and nonresidential) completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and weak demand dovetailed to produce this drop. Government lost 300 jobs in comparison to last year. Overall, substantial losses (900 a piece) in federal and state government were mitigated by a 1,500 job gain in local (primarily school) employment. Transportation/communications/utilities rounded out the losing field with a marginal 100 job decline.

DATA AMBIGUITIES?

Some seeming ambiguities have appeared in this report's published data. It would be easy to just ignore them. But, it seems better to clarify the issue. Where are these discrepancies? Data currently show that the employed portion of the labor force has declined since September 1986, while nonfarm jobs increased over the same time period.

To begin with, some definitions. There exists a conceptual difference between the employed part of the civilian labor force (Table 1) and employees on nonagricultural payrolls (Table 2). First, "employed" data represent people; employees on nonagricultural payrolls represent jobs. For example, a moonlighter would be counted once in employed data but twice in nonfarm jobs. In addition, the "employed" includes persons with a job, but not at work. Differences also occur because nonfarm job information is gathered from an "establishment" or employer survey, while employed person counts ultimately result from a survey of households. Geographical location also comes into play. Employed data are grouped on the location of the residence of the person. Nonfarm jobs are classified by the location of the employing establishment. In addition, the "employed" include agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestics and unpaid family workers. In other words, a number of definitional differences exist between these figures. Even so, experienced persons working in nonagricultural industries make up approximately 90 percent of the labor force. It would be expected that the two figures would track each other.

However, in the past few months, nonfarm jobs and the employed part of the civilian labor force have been moving in opposite directions. The year-over change in the employed has been negative while the change in nonfarm jobs has been positive. This situation could be possible—particularly given the out-migration and labor force "drop-outs." In addition, those parts of the labor force not counted in nonfarm jobs could actually be declining. However, given past and current trends, it would seem highly unlikely that such a dramatic divergence should occur.

So, what is happening? First of all, remember both of these figures are presently estimates. Both are subject to revision. (For a review of how labor force components are determined, see the February 1987 issue of this Report.) When the numbers are finalized, both figures should show movement in a positive direction.

A FINAL WORD . . .

Utah seems to have turned an economic corner. Even though the unemployment rate has not changed much recently, it seems destined to fall in upcoming months. Growth in both manufacturing and mining together with continued expansion in service-producing sectors also seem to presage a brighter outlook for Utah—as does optimism for more growth on the national economic scene.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS - FY 1988

Twelve of Utah's counties were classified as Labor Surplus Areas (LSA's) on October 1, 1987 by the U.S. Department of Labor. Employers in these areas can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the U.S. government's procurement dollars into areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The new listing of Utah's LSA's includes Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Juab, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Uintah, Wasatch and Wayne counties. Unemployment in each of these areas averaged at least 8.6 percent of the labor force during 1985 and 1986. This cutoff, set by Congress, is 20 percent higher than the 1985-86 average unemployment rate (7.2 percent) for the United States (including Puerto Rico). This new designation will be in effect through September 30, 1988. It will be published, along with the LSA listings for all other states, in **Area Trends**, a monthly report by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The following excerpt from **Area Trends** describes another feature of the LSA program:

> "The classification procedures also provided for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstance criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is neither temporary nor seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the 2-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstance criteria, the State employment security agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration."

When major layoffs occur in a non-LSA county, the Utah Department of Employment Security closely monitors the area's economy. If appropriate, a petition is submitted. During the past few years, several such petitions have resulted in LSA classifications for deserving Utah counties.

To assist Utah firms in learning of and bidding on Federal contracts, the State of Utah has organized the Federal Procurement Assistance Program. This year-old program, operated by the Division of Business and Economic Development, has already helped Utah companies obtain additional Federal contracts worth several million dollars. The Association of Governments offices in Utah's multi-county planning districts also assist local firms in these efforts.

As shown by the map on the following page, Labor Surplus Areas are concentrated in southcentral and eastern Utah. In six (Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah) of these twelve counties, economic difficulties can be tied directly to energy-related employment declines. Juab County lost a major manufacturing plant. The remaining counties' plights may be loosely described as "rural Utah stagnation."

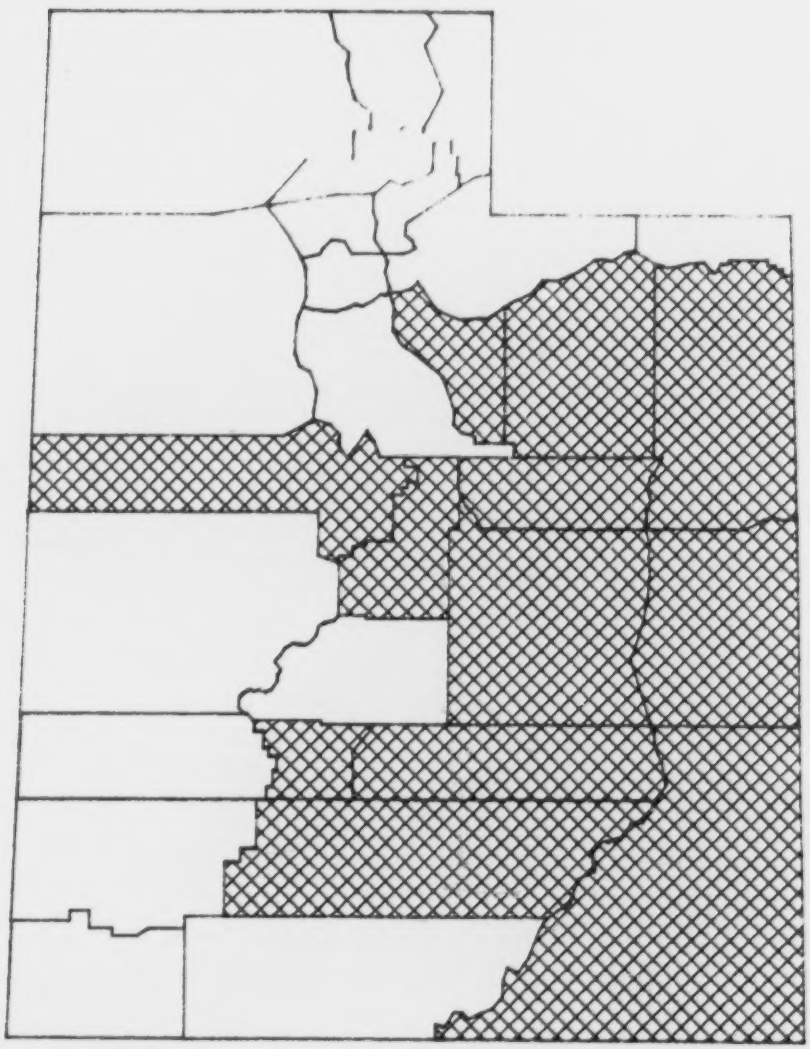
The following table presents the 1985-1986 average labor force and unemployment estimates for these areas. Questions about this program or other area labor force statistics may be directed to Ken Jensen (801) 533-2372.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
1985 - 1986 AVERAGES

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
CARBON	8839	888	10.0
DUCHESNE	5799	743	12.8
EMERY	4060	514	12.7
GARFIELD	1542	198	12.8
GRAND	3099	396	12.8
JUAB	2027	316	15.6
PIUTE	385	54	14.0
SAN JUAN	3549	305	8.6
SANPETE	6070	855	14.1
UINTAH	9419	959	10.2
WASATCH	3991	488	12.2
WAYNE	923	80	8.7
STATE	743000	44000	5.9

UTAH'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
FY 1988



Graphic prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1987(f)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(p)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(r)	July 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	755,900	767,300	−1.5	756,300	758,700	−0.3	754,600	755,900	−0.2
Employed	711,000	725,200	−2.0	710,400	715,500	−0.7	707,200	711,200	−0.6
Unemployed	44,900	42,200	6.4	45,800	43,200	6.0	47,400	44,600	6.3
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	5.5	—	6.1	5.7	—	6.3	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.5	6.0	—	6.5	6.1	—	6.5	6.1	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1987(f)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(p)	Aug. 1986	% Change	July 1987(r)	July 1986	% Change
Total	651.1	642.6	1.3	640.8	631.4	1.5	637.9	629.9	1.3
Mining	7.9	7.4	6.8	7.9	6.9	14.5	7.9	6.9	14.5
Metal Mining	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.7	−7.4	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.4	2.2	9.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	3.1	−19.4	2.6	3.0	−13.3	2.5	3.1	−19.4
Contract Construction	29.9	35.0	−14.6	30.0	35.1	−14.5	29.8	34.9	−14.6
Manufacturing	94.4	91.6	3.1	94.6	91.7	3.2	94.1	92.7	1.5
Durable Goods	63.7	62.2	2.4	64.1	62.5	2.6	23.9	63.9	−62.6
Primary Metals	3.2	2.4	33.3	3.1	2.5	24.0	2.9	4.1	−29.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.9	19.2	−1.6	19.1	19.4	−1.5	19.1	19.5	−2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.4	8.6	−2.3	8.5	8.7	−2.3	8.5	8.5	0.0
Transportation Equipment	16.2	14.7	10.2	16.3	14.8	10.1	16.2	14.8	9.5
Other Durable Goods	17.0	17.2	−1.2	17.1	17.3	−1.2	17.1	17.1	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	30.7	29.4	4.4	30.5	29.2	4.5	30.2	28.7	5.2
Food & Kindred Products	10.7	10.0	7.0	10.5	9.8	7.1	10.4	9.7	7.2
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.8	3.4	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.4	10.1	3.0	10.5	10.2	2.9	10.4	10.1	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	37.4	−0.3	6.0	37.7	−0.3	37.9	37.6	0.8
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.4	−11.8	3.6	3.5	−11.4	3.1	3.6	−13.9
Other Transportation	19.4	18.1	7.2	10.5	18.3	7.1	19.6	18.1	8.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.9	15.8	−5.7	37.6	15.9	−5.7	15.2	15.9	−4.4
Trade	158.3	155.4	1.9	157.8	154.7	2.0	156.3	153.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	36.7	36.5	0.5	36.7	36.4	0.8	36.7	36.5	0.5
Retail Trade	121.6	118.9	2.3	121.1	118.2	2.5	119.6	117.1	2.1
Building Materials	5.3	5.4	−1.9	5.4	5.5	−1.8	5.4	5.6	−3.6
Food Stores	23.0	21.7	6.0	22.9	21.6	6.0	22.5	21.7	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.1	14.3	−1.4	14.2	14.4	−1.4	14.2	14.4	−1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	40.4	39.2	3.1	39.9	38.7	3.1	39.4	38.0	3.7
Other Retail	38.8	38.2	1.6	38.6	38.0	1.6	38.2	37.5	1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.0	33.3	2.1	34.1	33.4	2.1	34.2	33.1	3.3
Services	148.0	140.9	5.0	145.1	138.1	5.1	144.6	137.6	5.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.4	10.0	4.0	10.7	10.3	3.9	10.6	10.3	2.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	52.8	49.3	7.1	52.8	49.3	7.1	52.3	49.0	6.7
Medical & Other Health Services	39.6	37.1	6.7	39.3	36.8	6.8	39.2	36.4	7.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.3	31.9	1.3	29.4	29.0	1.4	29.5	29.1	1.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
Agricultural Services	1.8	2.0	−10.0	1.9	2.1	−9.5	1.9	2.1	−9.5
Government	141.3	141.6	−0.2	133.6	133.8	−0.1	133.2	133.4	−0.1
Federal Government	39.9	40.8	−2.2	39.9	40.9	−2.4	39.7	40.8	−2.7
U.S. Federal Defense	22.3	23.3	−4.3	22.4	23.4	−4.3	22.4	23.5	−4.7
Other Federal Government	17.6	17.5	0.6	17.6	17.5	0.6	17.3	17.3	0.0
State Government	35.5	36.4	−2.5	35.2	35.9	−1.9	34.9	36.1	−3.3
State Education	18.5	18.5	−0.0	18.2	18.2	0.0	17.9	18.7	−4.3
Other State Government	17.0	17.8	−4.5	17.0	17.6	−3.4	17.0	17.4	−2.3
Local Government	66.0	64.5	2.3	58.5	57.0	2.6	58.5	56.6	3.4
Local Education	40.7	39.2	3.8	32.5	31.0	4.8	32.4	30.9	4.9
Other Local Government	25.3	25.3	0.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	26.2	25.6	2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '87 (f)	Sept. '86	% Change	Aug. '87 (p)	July '87 (r)	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87	Jan. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,690.0**	1,669.6	1.2	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4	1,676.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,091.5**	1,077.9	1.3	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5	1,082.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**744.5**	755.4	−1.4	751.1	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7	775.9
Participation Rate	**68.2**	70.1	0.0	68.9	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3	71.7
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**696.2**	710.1	−2.0	702.3	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5	724.6
Employment Ratio[2]	**63.8**	65.9	0.0	64.4	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**48.3**	45.3	6.5	48.8	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2	51.2
Unemployment Rate	**6.5**	6.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**347.0**	322.4	7.6	339.3	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9	306.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.4**	129.0	2.6	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0	133.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**641.5**	633.0	1.3	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6	640.4	639.7
Mining	**8.0**	7.5	6.4	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3	7.2	7.4
Contract Construction	**27.4**	32.1	−14.6	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8	27.7	28.4
Manufacturing	**93.0**	90.2	3.1	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.4	90.4
Durable Goods	**62.7**	61.2	2.5	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8	61.1	61.3
Nondurable Goods	**30.2**	29.0	4.4	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3	29.3	29.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.8**	36.9	−0.4	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.7
Trade	**156.1**	153.2	1.9	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0	154.3	154.0
Wholesale	**36.3**	36.0	0.8	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2	35.3	35.2
Retail	**119.8**	117.2	2.2	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7	119.1	118.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.6**	32.9	2.1	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.0
Services	**144.7**	137.9	4.9	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1	145.0	144.7
Government	**142.0**	142.3	−0.2	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3	143.7	143.1
Federal	**39.6**	40.4	−2.0	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	40.9	40.6
State	**37.0**	37.8	−2.3	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1	38.4	38.1
Local	**65.5**	64.0	2.3	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5	64.3	64.4

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1987(p)	% Change from Aug. '86	% Distribution	Aug. 1987(p)	% Change from Aug. '86	% Distribution	Aug. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.9**	1.3	100.0	**275.9**	1.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.3**	15.9	2.0	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.0**	75.9
Contract Construction	**26.8**	−14.9	7.3	**3.2**	−11.1	1.2	**22.4**	74.7
Manufacturing	**65.2**	3.7	17.9	**29.4**	2.1	10.7	**63.0**	66.6
Durable Goods	**46.4**	3.6	12.7	**17.7**	0.0	6.4	**41.7**	65.1
Nondurable Goods	**18.8**	3.9	5.2	**11.7**	5.4	4.2	**21.3**	69.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.6**	0.4	7.3	**11.0**	−1.8	4.0	**27.5**	73.1
Total Trade	**84.1**	2.3	23.0	**73.7**	1.8	26.7	**141.6**	89.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.2**	−1.5	7.2	**10.5**	7.1	3.8	**31.5**	85.8
Retail Trade	**57.9**	4.1	15.9	**63.2**	1.0	22.9	**110.1**	90.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.8**	0.7	3.8	**20.3**	3.0	7.4	**26.8**	78.6
Services	**68.5**	6.9	18.8	**76.6**	3.5	27.8	**112.9**	77.8
Total Government	**72.6**	−0.5	19.9	**61.1**	0.7	22.1	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.2**	−5.5	6.6	**15.8**	3.3	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.8**	−4.8	4.3	**6.6**	−2.9	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.4**	−6.7	2.3	**9.2**	8.2	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.3**	6.1	4.7	**17.9**	−8.2	6.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.1**	−1.9	2.8	**8.1**	2.5	2.9	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**7.2**	20.0	2.0	**9.8**	−15.5	3.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.1**	0.0	8.5	**27.4**	5.8	9.9	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**13.9**	3.7	3.8	**18.6**	5.7	6.7	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.2**	−2.8	4.7	**8.8**	6.0	3.2	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Sept. '87(f)	Sept. '86	% Chg.	Aug. '87(p)	July '87(r)	Sept. '87(f)	Sept. '86	% Chg.	Aug. '87(p)	July '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	494.9	505.2	—2.0	500.8	500.9	101.8	100.1	1.7	97.2	95.9
Employed	468.3	480.7	—2.6	473.4	472.1	95.0	93.1	2.0	90.5	89.5
Unemployed	26.6	24.5	8.6	27.4	28.8	6.8	7.0	—2.9	6.7	6.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	4.8	0.0	5.5	5.7	6.7	7.0	0.0	6.9	6.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	454.9	449.0	1.3	451.6	449.7	75.4	73.5	2.6	70.9	70.6
Mining	2.7	1.6	68.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	21.5	25.2	—14.7	21.5	21.4	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.7	2.6
Manufacturing	64.0	62.1	3.1	64.3	64.1	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.5	10.4
Durable Goods	44.7	43.8	2.1	45.0	45.0	7.2	6.9	4.3	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.3	18.3	5.5	19.3	19.1	3.5	3.2	9.4	3.4	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.7	28.9	—0.7	29.1	29.3	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	116.2	114.0	1.9	115.9	114.7	16.1	15.8	1.9	15.9	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.6	31.3	1.0	31.6	31.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	84.6	82.7	2.3	84.3	83.1	14.1	13.8	2.2	13.9	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.0	27.5	1.8	28.1	28.2	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	100.6	95.9	4.9	100.9	100.7	27.6	26.3	4.9	24.3	24.1
Total Government	73.2	93.8	—0.6	89.0	88.5	13.5	13.4	0.7	12.7	12.8

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept.'87(f)	Aug.'87(p)	July '87(r)	Sept.'86	Sept.'87(f)	Sept.'86	% Change	Sept.'87(f)	Sept.'86	% Change
State Total	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.5	755,900	767,330	—1.5	651,100	642,720	1.3
Bear River	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.6	46,740	46,920	—0.4	38,060	37,350	1.9
Box Elder	4.5	4.4	4.9	3.4	17,130	17,070	0.4	14,580	14,080	3.6
Cache	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.6	28,620	28,860	—0.8	23,110	22,900	0.9
Rich	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	990	990	0.0	370	370	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.9	508,200	518,780	—2.0	466,100	460,270	1.3
North	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.0	151,020	153,050	—1.3	115,470	114,970	0.4
Davis	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.2	75,370	76,610	—1.6	53,750	53,640	0.2
Morgan	5.6	6.7	7.6	6.5	1,720	1,750	—1.7	950	930	2.2
Weber	7.3	6.9	7.8	5.8	73,930	74,690	—1.0	60,770	60,400	0.6
South	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.8	357,180	365,730	—2.3	350,630	345,300	1.5
Salt Lake	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	345,590	353,950	—2.4	340,360	334,890	1.6
Tooele	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.7	11,590	11,780	—1.6	10,270	10,410	—1.3
Mountainlands	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	113,570	111,440	1.9	83,540	81,340	2.7
Summit	6.1	6.7	9.8	7.9	6,920	6,940	—0.3	5,890	5,710	3.2
Utah	6.7	6.9	6.7	7.0	101,760	100,110	1.6	75,370	73,550	2.5
Wasatch	13.1	12.9	13.3	11.8	4,890	4,390	11.4	2,280	2,080	9.6
Central	8.1	8.7	9.3	8.1	22,710	24,300	—6.5	14,680	15,150	—3.1
Juab	12.4	13.4	14.8	12.6	1,990	2,150	—7.4	1,480	1,550	—4.5
Millard	6.1	7.1	7.2	5.5	6,480	7,350	—11.8	3,900	4,340	—10.1
Piute	11.2	11.8	10.2	12.7	430	390	10.3	180	160	12.5
Sanpete	11.2	11.0	12.3	11.1	6,270	6,610	—5.1	3,690	3,720	—0.8
Sevier	5.8	6.8	7.2	6.6	6,520	6,760	—3.6	4,950	4,910	0.8
Wayne	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.8	1,020	1,040	—1.9	480	470	2.1
Southwestern	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.1	31,140	30,690	1.5	21,690	21,220	2.2
Beaver	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.2	2,350	2,310	1.7	1,360	1,350	0.7
Garfield	5.4	6.7	5.5	6.6	1,700	1,770	—4.0	1,650	1,640	0.6
Iron	7.1	6.6	7.7	5.8	8,220	8,110	1.4	5,990	5,990	0.0
Kane	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.5	2,540	2,560	—0.8	1,510	1,470	2.7
Washington	6.0	5.9	5.7	4.6	16,330	15,940	2.4	11,180	10,770	3.8
Uintah Basin	10.7	10.9	11.6	11.2	14,070	15,280	—7.9	10,540	10,970	—3.9
Daggett	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	480	470	2.1	310	310	0.0
Duchesne	13.0	13.6	14.5	12.5	5,210	5,710	—8.8	3,740	3,990	—6.3
Uintah	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.8	8,380	9,100	—7.9	6,490	6,670	—2.7
Southeastern	10.1	10.7	11.2	9.6	19,500	19,930	—2.2	16,490	16,460	0.2
Carbon	9.8	10.3	10.4	8.9	8,650	8,980	—3.7	7,470	7,570	—1.3
Emery	14.4	15.3	15.9	13.4	4,060	4,130	—1.7	3,710	3,690	0.5
Grand	7.7	7.6	9.1	8.7	3,060	3,030	1.0	2,240	2,200	1.8
San Juan	8.0	9.1	9.3	7.7	3,730	3,790	—1.6	3,070	3,000	2.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1986	Aug. 1986
MINING	$538.25	$537.47	$494.46	44.3	44.2	40.2	$12.15	$12.16	$12.30
MANUFACTURING	405.49	400.41	403.03	41.0	40.9	41.0	9.89	9.79	9.83
Durable Goods	425.11	418.84	420.16	41.8	41.8	41.6	10.17	10.02	10.10
Nondurable Goods	355.02	354.35	359.72	38.8	38.6	39.4	9.15	9.18	9.13
TRADE	231.95	238.70	245.18	30.4	30.8	31.8	7.63	7.75	7.71
Wholesale Trade	378.26	395.61	396.54	37.6	38.9	38.8	10.06	10.17	10.22
Retail Trade	179.59	181.91	192.57	27.8	27.9	29.4	6.46	6.52	6.55
AVERAGE	302.96	311.22	315.94	33.7	34.2	35.3	8.99	9.10	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1986	Aug.(p) 1987	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1986
MINING	$573.95	$566.50	$539.37	41.5	41.2	39.0	$13.83	$13.75	$13.83
Metal Mining	552.12	589.09	546.58	42.9	44.9	38.6	12.87	13.12	14.16
Bituminous Coal Mining	648.43	552.87	603.47	40.3	35.6	37.0	16.09	15.53	16.31
MANUFACTURING	400.32	397.36	400.36	40.6	40.3	40.4	9.86	9.86	9.91
Durable Goods	422.10	417.79	422.09	41.1	41.0	41.3	10.27	10.19	10.22
Primary Metal Industries	548.42	622.50	589.03	45.1	49.8	40.4	12.16	12.50	14.58
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	423.55	418.35	402.78	43.0	42.3	41.1	9.85	9.89	9.80
Transportation Equipment	533.78	522.33	523.30	42.6	42.5	41.4	12.53	12.29	12.64
Nondurable Goods	359.00	357.24	358.36	39.8	39.0	38.7	9.02	9.16	9.26
Food & Kindred Products	346.49	362.70	345.45	36.9	37.9	39.3	9.39	9.57	8.79
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	500.15	519.50	575.29	40.4	41.1	42.9	12.38	12.64	13.41
TRADE	220.90	225.67	227.42	31.2	31.3	30.9	7.08	7.21	7.36
Wholesale Trade	390.25	404.00	390.37	38.6	39.3	37.9	10.11	10.28	10.30
Retail Trade	171.97	174.29	180.63	29.0	29.0	28.9	5.93	6.01	6.25
Food Stores	208.09	209.90	226.78	29.6	29.9	29.8	7.03	7.02	7.61
Other Retail	181.43	184.78	189.73	29.5	29.9	30.7	6.15	6.18	6.18
AVERAGE	301.53	306.40	310.22	34.5	34.7	34.7	8.74	8.83	8.94

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '87	Preliminary Aug. '87	Final July '87	Final Sept. '86	Final Aug. '86	Final July '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,363	7,241	7,759	6,744	6,364	6,819
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	18,707	16,250	14,743	14,731	12,796	11,609
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	26,380	23,491	22,502	21,475	19,160	18,428
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,959	8,642	9,437	9,292	8,063	8,805
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,362	6,330	5,821	4,970	4,945	4,571
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,132	1,243	971	1,261	1,537	2,005
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,495	10,721	10,939	13,288	13,937	11,726
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.58	1.76	1.79	2.30	2.42	2.01
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,594,000	$5,654,181	$6,282,365	$6,619,865	$6,267,352	$7,251,012

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87	Aug. '86	From Last Month	Aug. '86 to Aug. '87	July '86 to July '87	June '86 to June '87	May '87 to May '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**342.7**	340.8	340.1	338.7	328.6	**0.6**	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.8
Food and Beverages	**325.4**	325.1	325.4	324.0	314.6	**0.1**	3.4	4.1	5.1	4.7
Food at Home	**319.0**	319.1	320.4	318.8	308.9	**0.0**	3.3	4.5	6.2	5.5
Housing	**374.9**	372.5	371.3	368.9	362.4	**0.6**	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9
Rent Residential	**293.1**	291.2	289.6	289.4	281.7	**0.7**	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**391.1**	388.1	387.6	377.5	389.5	**0.8**	0.4	−0.3	−1.6	−1.3
Medical Care	**466.1**	464.1	461.3	458.9	437.5	**0.4**	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**214.7**	210.5	214.5	218.0	207.0	**2.0**	3.9	3.6	4.9	5.6
Transportation	**320.2**	318.5	316.7	314.6	334.7	**0.5**	6.3	4.5	2.6	2.9
Gasoline	**319.1**	310.8	305.5	299.3	265.3	**2.7**	20.3	11.1	2.1	3.7
Energy[2]	**388.9**	382.4	380.6	366.9	358.6	**1.7**	8.4	4.3	0.0	−0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.5**	310.2	308.5	307.3	297.2	**0.1**	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.7
Finished Goods	**297.2**	297.8	296.8	296.3	288.3	**−0.2**	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6
Intermediate Materials	**318.2**	317.1	314.8	312.7	304.5	**0.3**	4.5	4.0	2.6	2.0
Crude Materials	**307.7**	307.8	304.9	304.7	275.5	**0.0**	11.4	10.7	10.1	9.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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  and
  Volume II: Actuarial Review and Unemployment Insurance Statistics

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- Utah Nonagricultural Employment and Wages, by County and Planning District, 1970-1986

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